

The Conservative.

FRIDAY JULY 27 1866.

NEW TYPE.—Our new type is ordered, and expected daily. We hope our readers will be patient, as we are doing all in our power to get up a respectable paper in appearance as well as otherwise.

JUDICIAL CONVENTION.—The Democratic Central Committee of Muskingum, Morgan and Noble Counties, have arranged to hold the Convention for this Judicial District at the Town Hall, McConneville, on Thursday, the 16th of August next.

Extra sugar cured dried beef for sale at Mortley's.

The heavy rains in this section of the country for the last eight days have raised all the runs and creeks to an unusual height, and we learn much damage has been done to the growing crops and that the hay harvest has been greatly retarded.

It will be seen by our advertising columns that Holmes & Sparks have opened up in the Boot and Shoe business, in the room next door to the Postoffice. From the appearance of things there, these gentlemen intend to be up with the times. Give them a call.

J. ALEXANDER'S DRUG STORE is still well supplied with a large stock of drugs, medicines, wall-paper, patent medicines, paints and dyes, and all articles pertaining to the Drug trade.

Call and get Rings Unrivaled Hair Restorative.

A few kits of new mackerel, caught last month, just received at the Grocery Store of D. H. Mortley.

Bacon, pork hams and lard for sale at Mortley's.

Two tierces of extra family canvased hams just received at Mortley's Grocery.

A. J. YANNEY & Co. are selling out their stock of family groceries low, as they contemplate changing their business. The public will find it greatly to their advantage to call before buying elsewhere.

OUR TOWN IN A STATE OF EXCITEMENT.—A CORONER'S COURT IN SESSION.—It appears that a short time since a young lady, of this place, by the name of Adeline Davis, daughter of William Davis of this place, went to Zanesville, it is said, to obtain work as a seamstress. Upon last Monday she was sent home a corpse and was interred on the same evening. On Wednesday her body was demanded of the grave and a post mortem examination held by Drs. Brown and Hedges. Several witnesses being called the investigation still goes on. What, if anything, has been developed, we don't know, as the proceedings of the Coroner's Court are kept secret. We are not aware of the object of the secrecy, but suppose it is all right. We will not pretend to say more until we know the facts, as we might do somebody an injury, when there is none intended. Next week we will say more on the subject.

At a Democratic Mass Meeting, held recently at Reading, Eastern Pennsylvania, a large number of soldiers were present giving countenance and encouragement to the efforts being made to restore the Union under the flag and the constitution. The soldiers marched under a banner inscribed: "The boys in blue, Vote, as they fought, For the Union."

The German voters of the country, heretofore acting with the Republicans, are every where leaving that party and rallying to the support of the policy of the President in regard to the restoration of the Union, and to the Democracy as their only safety in the enjoyment of their rights.

MUSKINGUM COUNTY ITEMS.

We copy the following items from the Zanesville Signal:

A son of D. B. Linn, Esq., about five years old met with a serious accident one day last week. While at play he ran upon a steel rake, lying in the grass, two of the teeth entering his foot, one going entirely through.

A negro living in Putnam, named Fortain was at last week on a charge of beating his wife, and after examination before Revere, Large, was committed to jail, in default of bail in the sum of two hundred dollars. Where is the Freedmen's Bureau agent?

Mr. George W. Adams, of Dresden, shipped last week his clip of wool for the present year, amounting to 24,431 pounds, the product of 6,300 sheep, realizing therefor, at 45 cents per pound, \$10,935 20. Mr. Adams expects to increase his clip another year to 50,000 pounds.

A young babe was left one night this week on the front door steps of the residence of Mrs. Van Buren Seventh street, with a note directing it to the care of a young gentleman of this city. Upon inquiry, it was found that the reputed father had left for parts unknown, and the child was taken to a respectable colored woman to be cared for, until other arrangements can be made. The unnatural mother has not been discovered as yet, but steps will be taken for that purpose.

Information to Invalid Pensioners.

Congress has just passed a law amending existing Pension laws, and very much increasing the rate of pension.

I hasten to advise you of some of its provisions, as follows:

1st. A soldier in the line of duty who shall have lost the sight of both eyes, or who

shall have lost both hands, or been permanently and totally disabled in the same as to render them utterly helpless is entitled to \$25 per month.

2d. A soldier who, under like circumstances, shall have lost both feet or one hand and one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, is entitled to \$20 per month.

3d. A soldier who shall have lost one hand or one foot or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or who is in any other way so disabled as to render their inability to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or a foot is entitled to \$15 per month.

4th. The act of July 4th, 1862, in amendment to the act of March 3rd, 1861, in relation to an orphan brother or brothers and also to the father of a deceased officer or soldier dependent upon him for support, in whole or in part.

Other amendments have been made to existing pension law of great importance to soldiers and to deceased soldier's widows, heirs, &c.

Those invalid soldiers knowing themselves entitled to the increased pension, will call and see the undersigned in regard to the same.

JAS. M. GAYLORD,
Licensed Claim Agent,
McConneville, O., July 27, 1866.

Missing Ship Monarch of the Seas—728 Persons Supposed to Have Perished.

The American emigrant ship Monarch of the Seas, which left Liverpool for New York on the afternoon of the 19th of March last, with a valuable cargo and six hundred and seventy-four passengers, is now lacking but two days or four months at sea, and as yet nothing has been heard of her. It is feared that some disaster must have occurred to the vessel, and that she has gone down with all on board. The Monarch of the Seas was, without exception, one of the finest emigrant ships that ever left this port. She was under the command of Captain Robert Kirkaldy, a clever and experienced seaman, and was in every respect a first class vessel. She was built in the city by Messrs. Brown, Wadell & Joyce, in 1854; rated A. 1.; was copper and iron fastened; 1,377 tons burden, 225 feet in length, 43 feet in breadth of beam, 29 feet depth of hold, and had three full decks. The missing vessel sailed from Liverpool with about 1,000 tons of freight, consigned to B. F. H. Trask & Co., and was valued at \$125,000. She was owned by Messrs. A. Taylor & Co. of Liverpool.

Terrible Tragedy near Marion, Alabama.

The Marion Commonwealth, of Thursday, refers to the fact that Mrs. Mary Kennington, living near Marion, was brutally outraged by a negro last July, who was arrested but subsequently escaped, and was heard of no more until about ten days ago, when he was recognized in the neighborhood, and thus gives the sequel:

On the night of the 21st ultimo, about nine o'clock, some person unknown entered the residence of Mrs. Kennington, and with some blunt piece of iron—probably a hatchet—crushed her skull to pieces. The murderer then attacked the children, a little boy and a little girl, aged, respectively, eight and ten years. The skull of the boy he crushed in two places, but failed, as the surgeon thinks, to inflict fatal injury upon the girl. In the house, at the same time, was a very old lady, the grandmother, we believe, of Mrs. Kennington, and her daughter, Becky Narramore, an aunt of Mrs. Kennington. The skull of the latter was crushed to pieces above the eyebrows, but the presence of the old lady in the house not being suspected, she escaped.—When the bodies of the dead and wounded were found next morning, Mrs. Kennington was lying across her bed, her legs swinging off, as though she had been in the act of rising when struck down. The blood from her crushed skull had run through the mattress upon which she was lying, and formed a puddle upon the floor. Persons who witnessed the scene say it was shocking beyond expression. The negro has since been arrested, and is now in Perry County jail.

A Paris letter of a recent date contains the following amusing anecdotes illustrating the shrewdness of and Austrian detective:

"A fast young nobleman of Vienna, over head and ears in debt, and famous for his success with the fair sex, received a perfumed rose colored note, whose contents ran: 'Sir, your agreeable face and figure have made such an impression on me, I earnestly desire to make your acquaintance. Come this evening to the Vienna theater. I have taken seat No. 78 in the parquette, and I have asked the ticket-seller to keep No. 79 for a gentleman who would ask for it; saying No. 79 for ever. I trust I may have the pleasure of seeing you. Emma.' The dandy dressed himself in a most elegant manner and soon as the doors were opened he applied for 'No. 79 forever,' and received it. As the curtain rose a gentleman came into the theater and took the seat. As soon as he was at his ease he bent over and whispered in the dandy's ears: 'I am constable—I have been hunting for you these fifteen days gone, unsuccessfully. Don't make a scandalous scene here for I tell you I have the warrant for your arrest in my pocket. If you be quiet you may hear the opera out.' The fast man stared wildly enough for a few moments and then seeing resistance utterly hopeless, he remained quiet until the end of the opera, when he followed the constable to the debtor's jail."

Among the lovers by the fire in Portland was Akers, the sculptor. His studio in the City Hall was entirely destroyed with all its contents, including not only his finished and unfinished works, but letters from his brother Paul, and many other memorials of friendship and travel, which can never be replaced.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Hermann.

The Latest War News.

ACTION OF NAPOLEON.

New York, July 21.—By the arrival of the steamer Hermann and City of Paris, we have European dates of the 12th instant.

No armistice has yet been agreed upon.—Negotiations continue. Italian papers state that Prussia has declined the armistice.

Semi-official Vienna papers state that Napoleon has taken fresh steps, of an enigmistic character, to effect an armistice, and armed mediation has been announced at Prussian headquarters.

LONDON, July 12.—No practical results from the negotiations for an armistice are yet apparent.

The Globe believes that the Continent is on the brink of a general European war.

Prussia continues firm in her demands. The Italians are advancing in spite of the French orders.

The French iron-clad squadron was ordered to Venice on the night of the 11th instant.

The Cherbourg squadron has also been ordered to sail. Its destination is unknown.

It was stated that the Prussians were marching on Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

The Monitor says that attempts are still being made for the peaceful settlement of the question.

The Austrians are evacuating Venetia, but are leaving the fortress there well garrisoned. The Italians are advancing in force in spite of the cessation of Venetia to France.

The Vienna Fataleland says the army of the north is still 200,000.

A Florence dispatch of the 10th says: This morning the Austrians made a reconnaissance in strong force, with artillery, in the direction of Lerydone; they were driven back with the bayonet by the Garibaldians as far as Lazzaro, which place was occupied by the volunteers.—Garibaldi was present, but had to remain in a carriage in consequence of his wounds.

The operations of the Italian army against Bargaforle were being continued.

The Italian troops on the 10th captured by assault the village of Matregrano, near the Tete-de-pont, at Bargaforle.

VIENNA, July 10.—The Emperor of Austria has issued a manifesto, in which he says the heavy misfortunes which have befallen his army of the north moved, to its inmost core his heart, but the reliance he had placed upon the devotion of his people, the courage of his army, upon God and his good and sacred right, had not wavered a single instant. He had addressed himself to the Emperor of the French, requesting his good offices for bringing about an armistice with Italy. Not merely had the Emperor readily responded to his demand, but offered to mediate with Prussia for a suspension of hostilities, and for opening negotiations for peace. This offer he accepts, and announces himself prepared to take peace upon honorable conditions to prevent bloodshed and the ravages of war. But he would not make peace by which Austria's position, as a great power, would be shaken. Sooner than this he would carry on the war to the utmost extremity.

All available troops are being concentrated and the gaps in the ranks filled by conscription and volunteering, called to arms by the newly awakened spirit of patriotism. Austria has been severely visited, by misfortune; but she is not humbled nor bowed down.

PARIS, July 9.—Evening.—An Imperial proclamation calls upon volunteers to hasten to enroll themselves under the banner of the army, in order to protect the fatherland which is threatened by the events of war.

The La France states that the Derby Cabinet has strongly recommended Italy to accept Napoleon's mediation.

Prussia does not stay her victorious march, making Pardubitz her headquarters. Her arms either have taken possession of Prague, or will shortly do so. Prince Charles holds the railroad to Prague, and seems likely to march direct south to Vienna.

The proportion of wounded in the late battle is eight Austrians to one Prussian. The cholera continued to rage at Stettin, and at Berlin was rapidly increasing. On the 7th 148 cases were reported at Berlin, of which 71 proved fatal.

The Austrians have beaten the Italians at Bargaforle and Monte Suello. The Italians were repulsed five times at Bargaforle.

General Gialdini crossed the Po on the 8th into Venetia at the head of his army corps. A telegram from Azolo, of July 6, says the Italian losses in the attack upon Bargaforle were two killed and thirty wounded.

The assertion of La France that France has recommended Italy not to attack Venetia is discredited in Berlin.

All the forts on the Elbe, between Pardubitz and Elbetenitz, are in the hands of the Prussians.

Marshal Benedek appears to be withdrawing toward Braun, followed by both armies. A telegram from Shanghai, of June 7, says Hoang is in danger of capture by the rebels.

FLORENCE, July 9.—The losses of the Italians in the battle of Custoza are officially stated at 651 killed, 2,209 wounded, and 4,252 prisoners and missing.

The London Times correspondent's account of the battle of Sadova says the Prussians had engaged about 250,000 men, and the Austrians nearly as many. Near 1,500 guns were in action, of which 750 were Prussian.

Lord Derby made a statement in the House of Lords on the 9th, in which after detailing the difficulties he met with in forming a Ministry, he said that in foreign affairs he held it to be the duty of the country to maintain amicable relations with all foreign countries—to avoid entanglement with foreign disputes, and to abstain from all vexatious and irritating interference or advice with respect to the war in Central Europe. The Government would maintain a perfect neutrality, but would be prepared, in conjunction with other powers, whenever a favorable opportunity presented itself, to offer its good offices for the restoration of peace. Commending the action of the United States Government in relation to the Fenian, he paid tribute to the loyalty of the Canadian volunteers, adding an expression of his desire that a confederation of all the British-American colonies might soon be accomplished.

The Paris Press says the following is the basis of negotiations suggested by France and communicated to the representatives of the belligerents:

The Germanic Confederation to be dissolved and another Confederation to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria should form a part. No territorial cession to be demanded of Austria. The abandonment by the latter of her rights in the Duchies, and to replace the war indemnity demanded by Prussia. Prussia to incorporate Schleswig-Holstein, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt and Bremen. The population of the Prussian Kingdom would thereby be raised to 25,000,000. The Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the Province between the Rhine and Meuse to serve as an indemnity to the sovereigns dispossessed by the war.

An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which would give the former nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinate, Saxony, Hanover, and the Duchies of Saxe, to conclude military conventions with Prussia, the inhabitants of London to choose whether they shall belong to France or to Baden; the population and the value of the Sarre to choose between France and the Rhenish sovereigns.

La France says the Prussian conditions are, the exclusion of Austria from the Germanic Confederation—the exclusive command of the military and naval forces of the Confederation by Prussia, the diplomatic representation of Germany abroad, and the annexation to Prussia of the Duchies and part of the territory already occupied.

La France also says the Emperor Napoleon at once sent these conditions to St. Petersburg and London, as raising questions of European interest which can only be settled by concert of the great powers.

Prussia, July 11.—General Gialdini is marching upon Ravigo with an army of more than 100,000 Italians and 200 guns.

The Austrians have evacuated the whole territory between the Minio and the Adige. The greater part of the Austrian forces are stationed at Padua.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA WITH LATER NEWS.

From the Atlantic Cable.

The French Fleet Gone to Venetia.

The Position of the Prussians—Their Army Continues to Advance.

New York, July 23.—The steamer Scotia, from Liverpool on the 14th, and via Queens-town on the 15th, arrived this evening.

The telegraph fleet arrived off Valentia on the 13th. The cable was successfully spliced to the shore end, and the Great Eastern had commenced paying out. Signals through the whole cable were perfect. Religious service took place at Valentia prior to the commencement of operations.

English politics are unimportant. The Government stated in the House of Lords that preparations were making to arm the British troops with breech-loaders.

Another serious bank suspension, that of the Birmingham Banking Company, was announced on the morning of the 14th. The liabilities are computed at over £2,000,000. This is a severe calamity for large Birmingham houses.

Accounts as to the progress of the French mediation are conflicting. Nothing authentic has transpired. The threatened armed intervention of France is not confirmed, but French vessels have gone to Venetia.

It is reiterated that Prussia has declined the armistice.

The French journals declare that France, Prussia and Italy have come to an arrangement upon proposals to be made to Austria. Upon this basis Austria is to be excluded from the German Confederation.

The Times declares that England would not follow France in an intervention that is calculated to aggravate evils.

The Prussians had rested at Sewlitten, their headquarters, but had resumed the march, and the vanguard was reported at Sena.

Gen. Benedek's army was rapidly reorganizing. On the 11th his force was computed at 160,000, exclusive of cavalry and artillery, and daily increasing.

The London Globe regards the Prussians as being within a week or ten days' march of Vienna.

The Bavarians assert that the battle near Kissenegg had no result.

Gialdini occupied Rovigo.

Guard had successes over the Austrians near Station.

[Latest by the Scotia via Liverpool.]
LONDON, July 13.—The mediations for peace have made no apparent progress. The Prussian army continues to advance and the Austrians are regaining strength.

The Paris Monitor says that negotiations are still progressing, and the best feeling prevails between France and Prussia.

[Very Latest via Queens-town.]

LONDON, July 15.—The Vienna Press of the 14th says that the proposed mediation of Napoleon is ended for the present, and Austria must trust to her own strength and resources. She has resolved to make the most strenuous exertions to maintain her position as a great power.

The Italian General La Marmora has resigned.

Chialdini occupied Padua.

The Austrians are concentrating their forces for the protection of the Tyrol and Trent.

QUEENSTOWN, July 15.—The Great Eastern is paying out the cable. The reports of Saturday afternoon from her are that one hundred and thirty-five miles have been laid, and that the signals are perfect.

OBITUARY.

DIED:—At his residence in Centre township, on the 17th instant, PERRY BELL, in the 47th year of his age.

Mr. Bell was stricken with palsy, on the 10th instant, while at work in his cornfield. He was carried to his home, but was not able to converse, although conscious of his approaching death and recognizing his friends until nearly the last.

He was one of our best citizens and a christian, being a Ruling Elder in the Cross Roads Presbyterian Church.

Few men have been so much respected and beloved as a citizen, neighbor, friend, husband and father. His uniform gentleness of disposition and childlike faith in his Redeemer will cheer his bereaved family, while they have the assurance that he "rests from his labors" in those heavenly mansions which the Savior has prepared for his faithful disciples. The remembrance of such a life is imperishable; a treasure which cannot be taken away. His dear family, in hope of a better resurrection, and in the assurance that to depart and be with Christ is far better, may well await with patience a reunion in another and a happier world.

"Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints." "Be ye, therefore, followers of God, as dear children."

W. M. G.

Commercial.

M'CONNELLSVILLE MARKET.

M'CONNELLSVILLE, July 27, 1866.
FLOUR—\$13 00 Extra per barrel.
WHEAT—\$2 30 per bushel.
OATS—45 cents per bushel.
CORN—50 cents per bushel.
FLAX SEED—\$2 00 per bushel.
BARLEY—Spring, 90c; Fall, \$1 per bush.
HAY—\$4 00 to 10 00 per ton.
DRIED APPLES—\$3 50 per bushel.
BUTTER—30 cents per pound.
EGGS—12 cents per dozen.
CHICKENS—Live 25 cents.
COFFEE—25 to 30 cents.
COCOA—50c to 80c per pound.
SOAP—15 to 20 cents per pound.
SUGAR—15 to 20 cents per pound.
SALT—60 cents per gallon in barrel.
LARD—50 cents per pound, in jars and kegs.
CANNED—(Tinned)—20 cents per lb. box.
" (Star)—30 cents per lb. by box.
" (Star)—35 cents per lb. by box.
SOAP—15 to 20 cents per bar.
CUCUMBER—25 cents per pound.
SALT—\$2 50 per barrel—retail.
STONE-COAL—12 cents per bushel.
HARD—15 to 25 cents at retail.
SHOULDER—14 to 15 cents.
TALLOW—8 to 10 cents.
WHISKY—42 1/2 cents per gallon.
BEER—\$2 00 per barrel.

JAMES HOLMES. WM. SPARKS.

HOLMES & SPARKS'

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.

HAVING LEASED THE ROOM NEXT TO THE POST-OFFICE, and having purchased an excellent assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AS WELL AS A FINE STOCK OF

Leather and Shoe Findings

We are prepared to make to order, on short notice, anything in our line.

We Challenge Competition,

EITHER IN STOCK OR WORKMANSHIP.

Of our old customers we invite a continuance of patronage, and to those who wish to be entirely satisfied with their purchases to give us a trial. None but the best stock used, and none but the very best workmen employed.

EASTERN WORK

of the best manufacture kept constantly on hand, and will be sold cheap as the cheapest.

HOLMES & SPARKS.

F. SILL & CO.,

F. SILL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Tinware, Trunks

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Opposite Court House, McConneville, O.

July 27

W. B. HEDGES, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Respectfully offers his Professional services to the citizens of McConneville and vicinity.

OFFICE, FRONT ROOM OVER STONE'S STORE,

Where he can be found at all times, day or night, when not professionally absent.

July 27

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

GROCERY STORE

At the old stand, in the three-story brick, nearly opposite the Post House.

D. H. MORTLEY

respectfully informs the citizens of Morgan county that he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of the various articles usually kept in a first-class Grocery Store, consisting in part of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Soda, Apples, Canned Fruit, Corn, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Cakes, Raisins, Woodware, Tobacco, Cigars, Bask-ets, Rifle Powder, Blasting Powder, Fuse, Packing Yarn, Bed Cord, Hosiery, Trunks, Oil, Ac.,

all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail, for cash or approved country produce. The highest market price paid for all kinds of Country Produce. Every article sold at this establishment is WARRANTED as represented.

July 27

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.

On the 1st day of January, 1866,

made to the Auditor Ohio, pursuant to the Statute of that State.

NAME AND LOCATION.
The name of the Company is the LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located No. 104 Broadway, New York City.

The amount of its Capital Stock, all paid up, is \$1,000,000 00

II. ASSETS:
1. Cash of the Company on hand, and in the hands of Agents and other persons \$101,629 34
2. Real Estate unencumbered 1,000 00
3. The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company (as per vouchers accompanying) 601,250 00
4. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage, (as per accompanying vouchers) 515,200 00
5. Debts otherwise secured, (as per vouchers accompanying) 34,000 00
6. Debts for premiums 13,914 51
7. All other Securities—(interest accrued) 23,886 60

Total Assets of the Company \$1,402,880 13

III. LIABILITIES.
Losses unadjusted 23,850 00

IV. MISCELLANEOUS.
The greatest amount insured in any one risk—according to circumstances.
The greatest amount allowed by the rules to be insured in any one city, town or village—according to circumstances.
The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block—according to circumstances.
The amount of its capital and surplus deposited in any other State as security for losses thereina—none.
The Charter, or Act of Incorporation of said Company—on file.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

County of New York.

President, and JOHN C. MILLIS, Secretary of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company, that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least One Hundred Thousand Dollars of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds, or in Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged; and that they are the above described Officers said Insurance Company.

CARLILE NORWOOD, President.
JOHN C. MILLIS, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn before me, this 5th day of January, 1866.

[SEAL.] [STAMP.] R. M. FREDEN,
Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE,
COLUMBUS, O., January 9, 1866.

It is hereby certified, that the foregoing is a correct copy of the Statement of Condition of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company of New York, made to and filed in this office, for the year 1865.

Witness my hand and seal officially.

[SEAL.] [STAMP.] JAS. H. GOODMAN,
Auditor of State.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.
(To expire on the 31